|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Theorist | Concept | Participants | Procedure of Experiment/Study | Results | Conclusion | Limitations | Gender and culture diffs |
| **Pavlov** | Classical conditioning --- later renamed “respondent conditioning”  Conditioned = learned  Unconditioned = innate or unlearned | dogs | Dog was brought food to measure salivation. Dog salivated before food arrived. Why? He was associating the noise as the food was brought in with the actual food. | When you pair a neutral stimulus with a stimulus that has natural meaning (unconditioned stimulus), the neutral stim takes on the same meaning – it becomes conditioned. | Learning by association  Survival |  |  |